TERMS-\$2.25 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18. 1918.

### RAMBLES IN EUROPE Yorkville Man Discusses Trip to Other Side.

#### FORMER CONDITIONS IN PRESENT LIGHT

Some Interesting Personal Reminis cences that Make Instructive and Entertaining Reading for the Public at Large.

(By Prof. R. J. Herndon.)

(Continued from last Friday.) I went to Waterloo battlefield, elever miles from Brussels, where Napoleon fought his last battle. Gracious, what a battlefield! Almost as level as floor except the "sunken road" where the French cavalry went in pell-mell and perished. A mighty mound of earth, surmounted with the British lior occupies a commanding position and 126 stone steps on four sides lead to the top. The construction was borne by England and Belgium. It was told that an argument was started by an Englishman and a Belgian as to tree." whether it was an English or a Belgian lion. Each made his claim and the Belgian said he knew it was Belgian because the lion had his tail curled over his back while the British lion always had his tail between his hind legs, a sign of slinking. I really do not remember the position of the tail. A Belgian was peacefully plowing two horses a short distance from the mound. I told my interpreter that I wanted to talk a little to him. I asked how many acres of land he owned? Answer, "Twelve," How much of a family have you? "Wife and three children." What do you raise? "Wheat, potatoes, barley, oats." How many potatoes can you grow per acre? "I made 400 bushels on one and one-fourth boy's musical education was begun acres and sold them on the London market for \$2.25 per bushel." His wheat was fine. I plucked one ear and put ritable man, ending in hypochandria it in my pocketbook. I gave it to Baxter Faris of the Gold Hill band test that. However that may be while teaching there. He planted the grains carefully and it grew to six or phony," "Concerto in C Minor," etc. eight inches and then withered. had gathered it too green, Small most intensive cultivation prevail. I had an Irishman to tell me that his father was a "stiff" landowner. I asked: "How many acres does your fath-

er own?" "Forty acres," he answered Waterloo! Who does not know the word? Mighty field! Mighty man! Mighty battle! It was here that Napoleon played his trump card and lost. The guides show you over the field-Quatre Bras, Hougomont Farm and the sunken road, but they can tell but little of the battle, being peasants. History tells us that Napoleon defeated the Prussians under Blucher June 16 and at Quartre Bras on the same day the allies under the Duke of Wellington, caused the French Marshal

men, while the allies had 67,000 under Wellington, and at the critical time the Prussians under Blucher, number ing 50,000, came up and scaled the fate of the world hero, Napoleon,

Of him, Phillips, the Irish writer. sang: "He is fallen; we may now afternoon, I walked around and saw that towered amongst us like ancient ruin," etc. The finale cam when the splendid Prodigy was exiled to the island of St. Helena, where he died, May 5, 1821, during a terrible storm of wind and rain. It is said that this storm recalled to him the roar of battle. In December, 1811, his remains were taken to Paris and now lie under the Dome of the Invalides, where I heard a French soldier call out, "Na-po-le-on," three times to show the acoustic powers of the room

From Brussels I went through Liege, Belgium, on my way to Cologne, Germany, on the Rhine river. Liege (Lee-azh) being very close to the German border, was the first city to meet the German onslaught at the beginning of the war in 1914, and although the brave Belgians resisted most heroically, they could not stand against the mighty horde of von Kluck A pretty city was Liege, on the Mos elle river (I think it is), important in many ways and containing a famous university. We reached Cologne and were in Germany proper. It was here that I first saw and noticed things military. Things and matters were military. Soldiers standing, drilling and marching. Across the Rhine is bridge built on pontoons that rise and fall with the high or low water. On my second visit there in 1910, I found a higher and more substantial bridge of stone and iron. The Cologne cathedral is one of the most inspiring and beautiful in Europe. I was much in and through it. I climbed 515 stone steps on a winding stairway. My hat was knocked off in some way and it went down, down. Our guide followed it and when he returned with it he was "blowing." Most of them "blow" for a tip. Away in the top are many bells and I never imagined such bells could speak German, I got along well enough be cast. One big one was nine feet in diameter, and intended to sound out a small engine. There is a poem entitled, "The Bells of Cologne," and certainly one knows the bells are there i around the cathedral at 6 p. m.; the deafen you. I took a Rhine steamer at Cologne and went up the river in daylight. It was a revelation. Appar-

ently every hillside is terraced and cultivated to the water's edge. Many large and pretty palaces were passed among them "Fair Bingen on the or three hours," as the distance may Rhine," and Coblentz, which is one of be. Thus from Munich to Frankfortthe strongest fortified cities of Germany. These Rhine steamers are fairly good as far as a river boat is con cerned; not to be compared with ar ocean grey-hound of course; but suf- burg about 10 o'clock at night and was ficient for a river steamer. A sumptuous meal is served about 1 o'clock and homelike place it was during my stay. the dining room is glass enclosed so Strassburg is the capital of Alsacethat tourists may see the "sights" even when at dinner. The Rhine, German Rhein: Dutch, Rijn, the most important and greatest of German rivers rises in the Swiss canton (county) o Grisons and flows 250 miles in Switz erland, 450 in Germany and 100 miles in Holland. It flows through Lake Constance, thence westerly, forming a famed for its wonderful astronomical boundary between Germany and Switzerland. What the Ganges is to a Him the cathedral, which is the chief builddu or the Brahmapootra is to the Ti betan, the Rhine is-in a sense-to the ing in the city and visited by tourists German-almost sacred. Longfellow from all over the world, who come

heart in this noble river! And right is seen statues to Gutenburg and to the open, I was told. This factory was is; for, of all rivers of this beautiful earth, there is none so beautiful as this . . . By heavens! If I were rman, I would be proud of it too. Stories and legends of the Ithine between Cologne and Worms (Voorms) abound conspicuously along the route and a very interesting one exists in Worms where Martin Luther spoke be fore the emperor and the diet, causing the city to be classed as on almo sacred ground. When in April, 1521, Lather rode in his little cart into Worms, it is said that Knight George sked, "Well, my little monk, do you believe in the victory of your doctrine?" Pointing to a sprig sprouting from the ground, Luther answered, "As are as that tender plant will become gigantic tree, so sure will my doctrine obtain the victory." Today that sprig is known and shown as "Luther's ree," and when I was in Worms, many trinkets, watch charms, pen holders, etc., some genuine and some, doubt spurious, were sold as having been made from a limb that a strong

I traveled the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence (Mainz), and the prettiest scenery is between Bonn and Bingen The views as the river flows through Holland are said to be tame and uninteresting.

Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven s a pretty city of some 40,000 inhabitants. It is more important on account of its university than for its industries and I understand that 'the German crown prince was partly educated in this university. The city has many fine promenades and the prospect overlooking the Rhine is grand. Ludwig von Beethoven was born in Bonn in 1770. His father soon noticed comprehable display of genius and the early in life under the court organist It is said that he became a very irand that some of his compositions atsuch works as "Fidelio," "Heroic Smywill live down the ages.

Without anything of interest occur farms but very, very rich with the ring, I reachel Heidelberg, Germany, having left the Rhine steamer at Mayence. Heidelberg castle is regarded as the most remarkable building in the city, but this building is practically an ivy-covered rain. Heldelberg i noted for its great beer brewing es tablishments and under the castle is he famous Heidelberg tun capable of polding over 700 hogsheads. Also this is the home of the great German university of Heidelberg. This city is or the Neckar, a stream that appeared to ne to be about as large as Pacolet river where it empties into Broad river at Pinckney Ferry. Fortunately, I was in Heidelberg at the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the university. Many German notables attended this elebration, among them being the in a zig-zag way to oarn the mark. Al-

father of the present empeer.

Bismarck, I could not speak their

large German band played morn-

ing, afternoon and night in a band stand fronting our hotel. During the the old castle and saw the ruins, also the tun and sauntered down to a river bridge. In returning I lost my bear ings, and meeting a German officer, saluted and said, "Hotel Europe, mein herr?" He never gave me even a slight sign of hearing me but walked on waving his hand outwardly. These continental Europeans can tell at a glance that you are either an American or English and I can safely say that the German has but little use for either except to filch him of what money he can. This obtains almost invariably among the hotel clerks (por tier, they call them), the carriage and bus drivers and hangers-on around the hotels. In one hotel I paid five francs to simply get out of there. I called for ny bill and when I paid it and turned from the desk the clerk said, "Are you not going to give the portier (por-teay) something? Everybody gives to the portier." I gave. I then asked for my aggage, which consisted of a suitease, vercoat and umbrella. "The boy will bring it," answered the portier, and woman with the overcoat and umplained and the woman said, in poopaid my bus fare when both the driver and the hanger-on demanded

here came a man with the suitcase and wella. Both demanded a tip. I com-English, "You must"-she looked unly -1 gave. On reaching the station. 1 tip. I gave. It was time to get breath and surely I was relieved when I got seated in a railway coach. One hotel 10 o'clock a. m., every meat market in portier told me that he paid \$40 a nonth to hold the job; I did not doubt his statement after my experience Americans with fat purses were flocking to Europe every summer by hundreds of thousands and for six or sever months the "picking" was good. My stay in Heidelberg was very pleasant and I may say that while I cannot

and had really not much use for their language outside a hotel. Guides abound in every town and you are daily besieged by uniformed men who will show you the important place and sights for 25 to 50 cents.

I next went to Strassburg. I could never tell distances in Germany, understood the German mile to be nearly three times the length of our English mile of 1760 yards. If you ask distance between towns, you will be answered about like this: "Two hours on-the-Main is a run of probably six hours on a very fast train, so I presume the distance to be 240 miles, or 40 miles an hour. I reached Strassdriven to Hotel Ville di Paris, and a Lorraine, on the river Ill (eel) about two miles from the Rhine and a canal connects them. It is a city of great strategical importance, with wonderfully strong fortifications, which have been much strengthened since Germany took all of Alsace-Lorraine from France in the war of 1870-71. Its population is about 155,000. It is world-

clock, which can be seen any day in

General Kliber and others. Gutenburg. ype, lived in Strassburg in 1434, algh he was born in Mayence in es a great general under Napoleon, specially in the Egyptian campaign, and for having licked the Austrians s badly at Mons. Belgium. The clock in the cathedral is the drawing card of Strassburg. To me it was wonderful, This clock is 12 or 14 feet high by s or 10 feet wide. On one side is poster on top of a tower which con tains the weights that run the clock some four feet high are the dials which indicate the seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week and month and the movements of the planets When 12 o'clock arrives, a bell strike the four quarters of the hour. At eac stroke an angel raises a hammer held in his right hand and strikes a bell held n his left hand. A skeleton strikes : with a bone. At twelve strokes at

soon, a door opens and the figure of the Savior appears and moves forward wind had broken off the "Luther a few inches. Another door opens changed. Often our prejudices (and and an apostle moves in front of the is followed by all the apostles who do ikewise, until all twelve have passed. natural. This clock was made by a nan and his daughter who worked never turned their eyes at the stream nany years on it. At my hotel I was sitting at 6 o'clock

able d'hote (dinner), and wishing

omething I asked, with thanks, that it e handed me. An old centleman close by looked up and said: "That sounds good American." I answered: "Yes ir; I am from South Carolina." He hen said, "We are from Philadelphia; ny name is Kellogg and this is Mr Butler." I gave them my name and he meeting was truly agreeable for ne as we were together as long as we tayed in Strassburg, and I found hem to be fine companions. One night iter 6 o'clock dinner we concluded to o to a garden vandeville show. A carriage appeared and in we got, riding probably five city blocks, when we eached the garden. Our driver jumpd from his box very suddenly and an to the girl doorkeeper and whispered something to her. We walked slowly to the gate after having paid the driver one mark each (25 ents), and asked the girl the price of "Two marks each," she dmission find the driver who had quickly left He said to the girl, "We were told at the hotel that ein mark (one mark) was the price," and we started away. mark! Ein mark! (one mark) but we left and walked to our hotel which was

no be and tried to work a skin game with the girl on a two-mark instead of ope-mark entrance fee. That is comlanguage, but I did walk and look. A on, however, in all cities; the larger

driver had taken us five or six blocks

Mr. Butler a wealthy traveler, From Strassburg to Paris is 250 niles, as I got it from an American. I ook me all day to make the trip and I was tired, hot and hungry when our train pulled into the depot in Paris at o'clock at night. I had gotten a light unch at a little station and as I want He brought me a small piece of ice but no glass. The French for ice is "glace," pronounced "glass," bence our word glacier, and I wondered what the ice was for (with no water or glass.) rain slowly pulled into the Paris station. I will go back a moment. I cannot describe rural France as I saw i description. I have traveled France from Cherbourg on the Atlantic coas brough the heart of the republic on to Switzerland and from eastern France through Paris and Dieppe, crossing the English channel to Brighton, Eng The topography of France is land. about the same as that of our Piedmont section generally. I did not se an acre of washed land; even the nountain sides are terraced and cultivated. A larger part of the labor i tone by hand with pick, shovel, spade and hoe. The farmers own few acres pulverize them deeply and cultivat every square yard. The country ap scared as one continuous garden from Cherbourg to Paris, and their bloom ing vegetables are beautiful to see. By Paris is as clean as a new pin, with the owners gone. The Parisians buy their meats and vegetables for the next 24 hours and keep them in refrigerators. I saw the markets being trenched with water and scoured un til clean and dry. The station enter d by our train in Paris was of glas and iron. It was so bright, pretty an clear. I had not, up to that time seen so large and pretty a station, but now we have European stations beaten oadly in such as the Pennsylvania and trand Central of New York city, an the immense Boston station. A volume may be written describing Paris then the half would not be told. It i conceded to be the most beautiful cit in the world, and Parisians say tha

and thus draw people from over the world to spend their money there. ette drives. These vehicles carry abou twenty people and were operated b Thos. Cook & Son, the great touris agents. They call at your hotel fo you and have a guide who knows th city. Each morning we started at o'clock and returned at 5 p. m., visiting such places as the Louvre. Notre Dame, the Madaline, Invalides, Pan theon, the Gobelin Tapestry factory etc. The guide, in very good English explained everything. I particularly noticed the tomb of Napoleon and Victor Hugo. The latter was buried in the Pantheon in 1885. A most in teresting visit was that to the Gobeli Tapestry factory. This carpet and dy works is famous for its exquisite pro ducts. We were allowed to wall through and look, but not to touch anything. The workmen, some whom wove not more than a squar inch daily, sat behind the weave and

only his personal outline could be seen

mainly to see the clock. In Strassburg Some weavings were secret, some in

their purpose is to keep it beautiful

turned into a royal establishment under who is credited with inventing movable Louis XIV., and as I understood, it produced goods only for royalty, viz: Kings, emperors, potentates, and where about 1140. Kliber is best remembered the guide showed us a carpet (or tapestry) hanging on a wall valued at \$16,000, I believed him. This carpet had woven in the center of it a picture of King Otto of Bavaria, who went mad and drowned himself in Lake Starnberg, just on the outskirts of the city of Munich. This suicide happen ed a short time before I sailed from New York, and I was somewhat familiar with the fact, having read it in the foreign news. In 1910, when on my way to Ober-Ammergau in Bavaria, I spent a day and a night in Munich and saw the monument erected to him on the lake and very close o where he was drowned. We visited the Louvre, which is a great public building given over to art. I never had nore than a passing taste for pictures because I had never seen any of importance up to that time, but since I ent to the Louvre I have somewhat prejudice is founded on ignorance), so Savior, makes a bow, moves on and darken our eyes and senses that we miss much of beauty as we journe along the way; we do not see right When the Apostle Peter appears, the fully the beautiful that is all around poster raises his head, ruffles his neck us. The Louvre is the one great ar eathers, claps his wings three times center of Paris. I saw the finest and and crows. The "crow" is not a good most beautiful pictures of all sizes, coster crow, but is something like cost and mountings. Many Americans

> ouvre. I have only touched Paris All the space in The Enquirer could be taken up over and over again with plenty

sat before pictures copying them and

works were assigned a place in the

From Paris I went to Rouen, a city of about 170,000, and 70 miles from l'aris. It is in Normandy. Like a I saw Rouen and the country 'round to the contrary you should do this. quaint manners and impressions and the many colored dresses of the feanswered. Our Mr. Kellogg turned to every European town of any note has as well. There is still, as you know its cathedral. The one in Rouen is important and critical measures pressvery pretty. This place is on the Seine ing for solution. The regular approriver over which are bridges of stone printion bill, not only providing for the and iron connecting the old and new The girl, seeing us go, yelled out, "Ein towns. It has what many larger French cities have but not on so large a scale as Paris. Rouen has been a change the price of wheat fixed in only one block away. The rascally torm-center for centuries, having b aken and retaken many times. Hen rending. It is important that this

took it in 1418 and load of her

burned here in 1431. I have not touched the great war in this story. I am only giving some travel impressions as I go along the way. the city the more common the occur- I can say nothing new about the war house, has not yet been taken up by rence. Mr. Kellogg proved to be a for every reader knows it from day to the senate, and will doubtless again starch manufacturer of Philadelphia; day, I can only emphasize what thou-require careful consideration by the sands have said and that is, that it Poor France! Truly my heart and sympathy go out to her almost as a weeping child clutches for its mother. flimsy excuse. England and France practically begged Germany to submit it to a conference, but the German emperor, war mad for 50 years, would hear nothing. It was not his concern, anyway, and Austria could (and I believe, would) have been satisfied had another urgent and important measshe not been really a vassal of Ger-I ran into a "blaze of beauty" as our many, who started the conflagration promptly as possible. It is obvious on the pretext that Austria and the that many other matters of vast conarchduke were an ally and friend. World domination—that is the secret of it all. I often think that the whole German nation is depicted in the coun- tinuance of the war but also after the tenance of the kaiser; and today, he and his people, hate the Americans French, and it becomes worse daily.

> Germany wins. Henry Ford, Detroit automobil anutacturer, who has been mentioninited States senator to succeed W. ear, was endorsed by Michigan Demoerats in conference at Lansing last Thursday, and urged "to become our party candidate, although he is not within our fold." The endorsement of Republican candidate by a Demoratic conference is unparalleled in Michigan political history. Mr. Ford has agreed to become the Democratic candidate for the senate.

Franz von Rintelen, a German spy and said to be a relative of Emperor William, now held in the Tombs, New York, is alleged to have tried to escape by bribing the prison officials. He attempted to negotiate through a trusty, who was to offer the warden thouands of dollars to permit his escape The trusty informed the guards.

- Brigadier General Sam L. Faison Thirtieth division, which left Camp Sevier for overseas service several weeks ago, has written the Greenville News announcing his safe arrival "over there." The general's message was: "The ship on which I sailed has arrived

safely overseas. Old Hickory forever.

- W. M. Corbett, a deserter from Camp Sevier, was killed Monday night to the home of his father, W. H. Corett, about nine miles east of Green ille. The sheriff and a posse went to rrest him and had to break into the ouse. While capturing Corbett, senior, young Corbett started to enter the om with a gun. He was shot dead

John T. Roddey of Rock Hill, was elected president of the Alumnae sociation of the University of So total of 522 alumnae of the univare now in the military service.

— Clifton F. King, a well known citi-zen of McBee, Chesterfield county, was killed at Horton's saw mill Monday afternoon by being thrown against - Sheriff John P. Hunter, aged 62,

# LEVER STEPS DOWN

#### Will Re-enter Race For His Present Seat.

## PRESIDENT HAS SO ADVISED.

teresting Correspondence Which Probably Explains Why Senator Till man Sought to Suppress the Letter in Which He Tore Things Up.

Congressman Lever has retired from he senatorial race, and has announced is candidacy for re-election to the place he now holds. In this connection he has given out the following:

"The correspondence between the president and me speaks very plainly and points very clearly to my duty, which I fulfill in seeking a renomina ion to the house. "I express to those who have so loy-

ally supported my candidacy for the enate my everlasting appreciation. "I regret the embarrassment which this action causes to those who have innounced themselves for congress rom the district, and to me."

The President's Letter. The letter from the president to Mr ever follows:

The White House. "Washington, June 7, 1918.

Dear Mr. Lever: "I know that sometime ago you submitted your name for nomination in the Democratic primary election in of tourists passing by. During his South Carolina as senator from that Italian campaign, Napoleon took the state and that the last day for the choicest of art and the celebrated filing of papers is the 17th of this month. There now seems to be a very easonable assurance that no one wil succeed in securing the nomination in South Carolina whose entire record does not make it plain that he will support the nation and the govern ment with unqualified loyalty in the successful conclusion, I am writing to number of the smaller places, the askerif this is not also your own view, streets though generally straight, are and if it is, whether you would not narrow and badly kept. In and around be willing to reconsider your decision these towns of Normandy there is and to remain in the house where you a great deal of quaintness. Planquette's would continue to serve as chairma beautiful little opera, "The Chimes of of the very important committee or Normandy," as I once saw it perform- agriculture. It is clear to me that uned, was quickly brought to memory as less there are very compelling reasons ."The past five years have been ex ceptionally fruitful of legislation ast importance not only to agriculmales. I thought how truly the opera tural life and to the 50,000,000 of peocomposer had portrayed it all. Without ple living in the rural districts, but scarcely an exception, I may say that also to the whole nation and the world highly important activites of the de partment of agriculture, but also conaining an unfortunate proposal to clamation issued sometime ago, i

> carliest possible moment. "The emergency food production bil able riders, which has passed the house before it becomes a law. It is pefore June 30; otherwise, the department may have to discontinue activities essential to the winning of the war or be greatly embarrassed in its Yankee fighters. forts to stimulate production and

olution of emergency problems. "The water power bill, which is under consideration by the special committee of which you are a member, b ure which should be acted upon as sequence to the nation in the field of agriculture will continue to press for solution, not only during the con-

return of peace. "In your long experience in the hou s a member of the committee on agri culture and, for a number of years Think of what is in store for us if as chairman, and the important part that you have been able to play in securing wise action on vital measures already enacted into law, clearly poin to the desirability of your continuing ed as the Republican candidate for in the house for the time being if possible. I hope, therefore, you will not A. Smith, whose term expires next feel that I am taking an unwarranted liberty in suggesting that, if possible you reconsider your decision and that you do not press your candidacy for

senator further. "Assuring you of my appreciation of your co-operation in matters of legisation, I am, "Very sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson. Hon, A. F. Lever, House of Represen-

tatives." Mr. Lever's Reply. "Washington, D. C., June 8, 1918. President Woodrow Wilson, The White House.

My Dear Mr. President: "I am in receipt of your letter of the th, inst., in which you convey the impression that you desire me to coninue as a member of the house of rep esentatives.

South Carolina only because of my be lief that thereby I could best serve my state and country.

"You will pardon me for saying tha complete surprise to me, as I have seen under the belief that I was performing the highest duty of a citizen in also performing a sacrificial duty to the administration. At no time did I be lieve that I was serving my own ambition solely. The one thought actuating me in retiring from the house of here by morning. Get busy." representatives was that I believed that I was performing the highest duty o the people of my state, to the na ion, to the administration and your self. I had every cause and reason to believe this. You have conveyed to me now the belief that there is still

to remain in the house of representatives, and not to take the stump in South Carolina during the coming ommander-in-chief of the army and lieutenant called the major. navy; we have a selective service act, and it is the duty of every man to be the way down," he reported. Lancaster county, is anxious to join the placed where he can best serve his naarmy. He has written Congressman Stevenson requesting that he be taken

the nation and to yourself.

your letter to me, that my services from them was transmitted to headcan best be used in the house of repre- quarters. entatives, and you will say so to me in unmistakable terms so that 'he who runs may read,' no matter what my and which prevailed early in the own judgment may be, or the desires spring has given way to the "silent of my friends. I wish to say to you raid." that I am willing, and likewise my by violent artillery preparation. Ger-

your command. "Respectfully yours, "A. F. Lever." Mr. Wilson's Second Letter.

The White House. "Washington, June 10, 1918. My Dear Mr. Lever: "I am in receipt of your letter of June 8. In reply, permit me to say

that I wrote to you, only after the most thoughtful consideration of what deemed to be my duty in the case did not wonder that you thought yourself entitled by your long and distinguished service in the house to conideration as a candidate for the senate, but as you yourself suggest in the last paragraph of your letter, we are at war and the selective service act is applicable in principle to all of us nation to ask you to remain in the house of representatives. It seems to me absolutely necessary that you should remain in Washington through the present consideration of the legislation to which I alluded in my letter to you of the 7th Instant (legislation which we had hoped to be finished

by this time.) "You see, I hope, the clear basi of my judgment in this important matter, which so nearly touches your own political career that I would not in ordinary circumstances have been a liberty to express a judgment about t at all. I am convinced that the interests of the nation make it in the highest degree desirable that you should remain as long as possible in direction of agricultural legislation is the house. I hope and believe that you will regard this conviction as a sufficient justification for the liberty I have taken.

"Cordially and sincerely yours, "Woodrow Wilson.

Hon. A. F. Lever, "House of Representatives." Mr. Lever Withdraws. "Washington, June 13, 1918. President Woodrow Wilson

"The White House. 'My Dear Mr. President: "I am in receipt of your communi cation of June 10, in which you have n unmistakable terms expressed the desire that I should remain in the

ouse of representatives. "As a loyal American, trying erve my country as best I may, I am oday acceding to your request by anouncing my candidacy for re-election o the house of representatives.

"I am taking the liberty of making public our correspondence in order that the people of the district may

> "Respectfully yours, "A. F. Lever."

### USE FOR PRISONERS They Are Wanted Because of the In-

formation They Have.

Picardy, writes a correspondent, knows what officers are in command of the men whose road to Paris is barred by The American staff officers render assistance to the farmers in the when the German soldiers have their

meals, when supplies are brought up how long each individual command remains in the line, where their res camps are, where their artillery concentrated, and in fact every detail of the German organization. It is the business of the intelligence department to find these things out.

But how does it do it? The answer is the reason for raids.

Must Get Germans. Only Germans know the things that the American staff must know for successful operation. The thing to do, fore, are for but one purpose—to ge prisoners. From the indentification disc of a Boche prisoner and from papers found in his pockets, his organization may be learned. Questioning and cross-questioning will alway: bring out further information, and if there are several prisoners there is usually at least one who is glad enough to be out of the line to tell everything he knows.

Raids have been especially frequen by all of the armies since the big offensive started, March 21. It is highly important that the French, British and American staffs know if there is any change in the Boche line. Every German division must be kept track of. A change on one front might mean the beginning of concentration on another. The intelligence depart ment consequently demands raids. raids, raids. Every scrap of information obtained from the prisoners is carefully gone over, checked up, and the German order of battle confirme

or corrected. "Get Us Some Boches!" Soon after the start of the Boche ofensive word came to American gen eral headquarters that it was highly important to both the French and British that certain information be btained by the Americans northwest of Toul. General headquarters telehis communication is a great and phoned the intelligence officers at the front. It was after 2 a. m., when the call reached the front. The intelligence officer, a major from Virginia entering the race for the senate and called a lieutenant in a front line dugout on the telephone.

> "G. H. Q. says it must have prison ers' 'tout suit," he began. "Got to get them tonight and have them in "All right," and the lieutenant

down to think it over. Did He Get Them?

He started by calling on four mer Then they blackened their faces and hands with lamp black, crawled over the parapet, through the wire, and higher and greater duty to perform to across No Man's Land. Crossing the Boche wire, they dropped into the Ger-"You have impliedly commanded me man trench, grabbed four men before they could fire a shot or utter a cry and hustled them back to the American line. Within less than two hours months. We are at war; you are the after he had received the order th

"Those G. H. Q. prisoners are or That morning the Germans wer ion. If it is your belief, as I construe examined, and all information gotten

Silent Raid Now The raid which resembled an attack

The old raids were preceded friends, most cheerfully to accede to man batteries were shelled, trenches demolished, wire blown up, and a box barrage put down on the trench that was to be raided. The artillery preparation lasted for from thirty minutes to an hour. Then the infantry went over behind a "creeping barrage." Such raids were certain of success insofar as entering the enemy lines were concerned. The box barrage prevented Boche reinforcements coming up. and also held the men in the trench thus boxed in. In many instances, however, the Boche was found to have evacuated his first, second and even third line positions, and no prisoners

were taken. The silent raid is accomplished without artillery preparation. It is ometimes merely the trapping of an nemy patrol by a counter-patrol. It was this consideration that made Other times it may be a quick invasion me bold as the present head of the of the enemy lines and a dash back before the Boche infantry can signal the artillery for a barrage.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Record of Current Happenings Col lected from Various Sources. Three men, all murderers, were elecrocuted at Sing Sing prison, New

ork, last Thursday morning. Hundreds of society women ousands of professional men are beloing to barvest the wheat grop in Kentucky.

An Amsterdam paper says that Germany is preparing to declare American waters from Mexico to Canada danger zone France on Friday celebrated the firs

unniversary of the sailing of American troops to France. The first 15,00 Americans sailed on June 14, 1917. Etton Mitchell, a negro, was lynchd at Earle, Ark., Thursday, after he

had shot and seriously wounded Mrs. W. M. Langston, wife of a farmer. A. L. Hitchcock, a Socialist member of the school board of Cleveland, O., has been sentenced to ten years

A wireless dispatch from Moscow, says that the Russians on June 10. brough Premier Lenine, surrendered three dreadnaughts at Novorossyska to the Germans,

prison on a charge of espionage.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was mar ied at Lenox, Mass., last Thursday to Raymond T. Baker of Washington, director of the United States mint.

Last Friday, June 14, was the 141s birthday of the American flag. officially recognized birthday of the Stars and Stripes is June 14, 1777. This flag was first carried in the battle of Brandrwine on Sentember 11 1777. American soldiers in France have

made successful use of old Indian fighting methods-crawling on their ellies-dodging from tree to tree and rock to rock, in capturing German machine gun nests and snipers. They have notten quite a number of these by this method. Sir Joseph Jones a German-born

citizen of Sheffield, England, and one ime lord mayor of that municipality is charged with treason by British auhorities and held under \$15,000 bail. In a conference between the Liquor Dealers' association and the anti-limor forces, it was agreed that Ne ada should become bone dry in 1920.

# WOMEN WORKERS

#### In England They Are Doing Almost Everything. The war has taught women not only

now to drive cars, make shells, plough fields and become effective soldiers, but also has taught many of them, who didn't know how before, to cook and

to sew. A writer in a London paper says h knows of several girls in a British government office who spend their ev enings in learning cookery, "Most o where the things of the house have always been done for them by well trained servants. I asked one these girls why she was spending he spare time in learning how to boi cabbage and make potatoes look attractively.

"'I want to feel independent," said. 'I expect to be married shortly and I should feel such a fool if my husband came home suddenly or leave and I couldn't cook him a de cent dinner. We can't count on servants these days."

War work, the writer concludes, whether it is work in an office of in a hospital or in a factory, is teaching women to be business-like orderly. It is teaching them that if a hing has to be done at all, it is more pleasant and infinitely easier to do it cell than to do it badly. And, above all, it is teaching women to be selfdependent, giving them the desire to nake a success of whatever they un-

One of the hardest worked of the new order of women employes is the "conductorette" of the motor bus. Her job is particularly nerve wearing and physically hard. She is exposed to all kinds of weather and she must be constantly climbing the narrow winding stairs to collect fare from the passengers on top. She must make change in the dark and punch ticket for every fare, and the fare unlike that collected in the usual American city street car, varies according to the distance the passenger desires to ride. In the rush hours she must handle

surging crowds. All these onerous luties she performs wonderfully well. and the marvel of it is that the strain of the work doesn't spoil her temper. But it is a rare sight to see conductorette show irritation. As rule she is a cherry, friendly little woman who gains the goodwill and admiration of all who ride with her especially the Americans. Londoners seem to have recovered long since from their astonishment over her achievements.

- John T. Duncan and John G. Richards have filed their pledges as candi-dates for governor. John L. McLaurin, Thos. H. Peeples, R. A. Cooper and J. M. DesChamps have also filed their M. DesChamps have also filed pledges as gubernatorial candida

NO. 49

DEFENDERS OF THE COUNTRY

Selectmen Registered for Service by Local Board No. 1. Following is a list of the young men of from 21 to 31, under the jurisdiction of local board No. 1, who were egistered for selective service on June The list is reproduced from the

White. Henry Bozel Hammond, Fort Mill. Isom Smith, Fort Mill. Eddie Thornwell Williford, Pineville,

Joseph S. Bennett, Fort Mill. Edward Finley Blankenship, Fort

Rock Hill Herald:

Gus Wallace, Fort Mill. Gerald Geoffrey Johnson, Fort Mill. Al Heyward Sturgis, Rock Hill No. 3. Carl Thomas Taylor, Rock Hill. Wm. Eli Whitesell, Rock Hill No. 5. Emmett T. Johnson, Rock Hill No. 2. Charlie W. Stutts, Rock Hill No. 6. Thos. Randelph Carothers, Jr., Rock HIIL

Ardran Lorenz Buddin, Rock Hill. Lonnie T. Ferguson, Chester. Chas. C. Sibley, Rock Hill. Rufus A. Sibley, Rock Hill. William Crosby, Catawba Junction Marks Crider, Athens, Ga. Miles Walker Neely, Rock Hill No. 5. Claude Edward Gatlin, Catawba. John Ayers, (Indian) Rock Hill. Jas. Harvey McClintock, Rock Hill

John Thomson, Rock Hill. Daniel Railey, Rock Hill. Tallie M. Huffman, Rock Hill. Thomas Burton, Rock Hill No. 4. Frank Neely, Edgmoor, John Barr Collins, Roddeys, Thomas L. Bridges, Charleston. James Earl Hovis, Rock Hill. Sam Huffstetter, Rock Hill. Dock M. Roach, Rock Hill. Wm. Fennell Craig, Edgmoor No. 1. Frank Amick, Catawba. Guy Meck Parsley, Rock Hill Roy Gordy Brown, Rock Hill No. 4 Claude Raymond Workman, Rock

Jas. T. Ingram, Rock Hill No. 2. Eddie Oscar Jordan, Rock Hill. John Anderson, Catawba No. 2. Claude Mitchell, Catawba No. 1. Roy Huddleston, Fort Mill No. 1. Robert Alex Douglas, Rock Hill. Whiteford Robinson, Rock Hill. Fred Clarence Privett, Rock Hill

No. 3. Oscar Tillman Greene, Rock Hill

VO. 3. Walter McCravin, Rock Hill No. 4. Davie L. Sharp, Rock Hill No. 6. James Brockett, Rock Hill No. 3. Clyde Ingram, Rock Hill. Sidney B. Johnson, Rock Hill. Ezell Johnson, Rock Hill. Hoyt Ellis, Rock Hill. Lonnie Jas. Snipe, Rock Hill. Marks Hedrick, Rock Hill. Crawford Workman, Rock Hill. Will Murphy, Yorkville No. 7. Richard Harris, Roddeys No. 1. Archie Forest Sanders, Rock Hill .....

Sherman John O'Dell, Rock Hill, Harris Wm. R. Wisher, Rock Hill. Harvin Brown Sullivan, Rock Hill

Roy Hayes Boyd, Lesslie No. 1. Sam Conyers, Rock Hill. William Taylor Simpson, Lesslie Wm. Hazel Youngblood, Rock Otto N. Hahn, Rock Hill No. 2.

Negro.

George Steele, Rock Hill.

Isaac White, Fort Mill.

Henry Jones, Fort Mill. Oscar Potts, Fort Mill. John Berry, Fort Mill. Robert Jenkins, Fort Mill Leroy Blackman, Fort Mill. O'Dell Parker, Fort Mill. Welton White, Fort Mill. Wilson White, Fort Mill. Clarence Watson, Fort Mill. Robert Spratt Fort Mill. David Ervin, Fort Mill. Caymond Thompson, Rock Hill. Bernard Cousart, Rock Hill. Dudley Thomson, Fort Mill. James Anderson, Rock Hill. Robert Durham, Rock Hill No. 6. James Douglas, Rock Hill. James Hemphill, Rock Hill Ernest N. Jones, Rock Hill. Walter Hicklin, Rock Hill No. 3 Henry Jordan, Rock Hill No. 3. Jake Strait, Rock Hill. James Shurley, Catawba No. 2. Clayton McFadden, Rock Hill. James Gray, Lesslie, George Irby, Rock Hill No. 2 John Alfred McCaw, Newport. Isom Itoss, Rock Hill No. 2. John Harris, Rock Hill No. 1. Miles Reid, Edgmoor No. 1. Alex Thomson, Rock Hill. Al Adams, Rock Hill No. 3. Claude White, Lesslie. Edward Neil, Jr., Rock Hill No. 7. Joe Catheart, Newport. Arie Nash, Rock Hill. Bob Black, Rock Hill, James Patton, Rock Hill Will Craig, Rock Hill No. 2. Henry Aguers, Rock Hill, John Massey, Rock Hill No. 3. McKinley Dunlap, Rock Hill, Marshall Nash, Rock Hill No. 6 David Caldwell, Rock Hill R. F. D. Moses Strait, Rock Hill No. 2. Isaiah Weeks, Rock Hill No. 2. Frank J. Biggers, Rock Hill No. 2. David Davis, Yorkville R. F. D. Edward McKee, Rock Hill No. 4. Willie Crawford, Smith's T. O. No. 1 Napoleon Marks, Rock Hill No. 6. Frank Barber, Roddey No. 1. Charlie Hillie, Rock Hill No. 6. Henry Barrett, Rock Hill No. 4. Robert Keely, Rock Hill No. 4. Ernest Whitesides, Roddeys No. 1 Banks Barber, Rock Hill No. 4. Walter Coleman, Rock Hill No. 1 John Moffatt, Catawba Louis Hunt, Rock Hill No. 3. l'age Brice, Lesslie No. 1. Manual Durham, Catawba No. 1. Daniel Erwin, Rock Hill No. 3. Willie Blair, Lesslie No. 1.

The Allies now excel the Germans in gas warfare, Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, told the senate agricultural committee Thursday. They not only have more gas at their disposal and are applying it more effectively than the Germans, he said, but in defensive warfare they have more improved gas masks.

According to a correspondent in France, writing to a London paper, the biggest airplane factories in the world. One airplane plant covers a tract one

and a half miles wide by six miles